REGISTERED No. 70—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,724.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-0-0, the *Gazette* now delivered each morning at all address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1404 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin 23
" Ratnagherry	16	" Colombo 24
" Vingorla	17	" Negapatam 27
" Goa	17	" Madras 30
" Mangalore	17	" Dec.
" Cannanore	19	" Cocanada 2
" Tellicherry	19	" Vizagapatam 3
" Calicut	20	" Bimlipatam 4
" Beypore	20	" Gopalpore 4
" Cochin	21	" False Point 5
" Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA 7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Cannanore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steam-r at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Island-Iceland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's fair-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Cases, etc.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORRIE, 17, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading cartridges.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, disordered or, its eliminating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Wilkinson's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Disordered Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased among other privileges from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

Visiting Cards, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messrs. Rapier, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta.
LOMBARDY	2,723 Tons,	" 8th, to Bombay.
BOKHARA	2,932 Tons,	" 13th, to Calcutta.
POONAH	2,142 Tons,	" 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	" 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 78, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "ELPHIN" FROM MOUNT STUART ELPHIN TONE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November 1873, at 3 P.M., Messrs Mehrjee, Johnston & Co are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the Steam-ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone with all her fittings in the state and condition in which she is now lying at Mazagon Bunder. Particulars as follow, viz:—

* The above vessel was built in Bombay, of the very best Teakwood, Gross Tonnage 121 69-100, 30-House Power, has one Deck and Poop, two Masts, and her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the stern post aloft is 115 ft. 6 in., he breadth in midships is 15 ft. 6 in., her depth in hold at midships two ft. 1 in., and she is propelled by steam; is schooner rigged with an engine-room 29 ft. 1 in. in length and 35 43-0 tons with a steam propeller. is a mare stemed Carvel built.

She may be inspected on any day at the place before the sale, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

200 bales Raw Jeypore Silk.	
100 " Italian Wine.	
25 " Ye month.	
2 Cases Rich china Gilt and Painted Flower Vases and Toilet Bottles.	
5 " White Grooved Prints.	
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.	

By order of Messrs. Pranjeevandass Harjeevandass and Co., and on account and at the risk of Chauney Chelmsik of Cocanada

P H " Cases Burmah Cheroots,	108,000.
I " "	20,000.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railings, Terminals, Cresting.

Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Towered Ways.	Window Blinds.
Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS OF IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON	1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS	1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA	1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA	1872—THE SILVER MEDAL
VIENNA	1873—GRAND MEDAL.—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Eaux de Vie de Lavender, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in transitu," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; order should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE GRANDE DIPLOMA AWARDED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S WELL KNOWN SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, Rotary) Machine £7 10s.

The "Nursery and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tailor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

M. rchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, 25, Falcon Square, London, E. C.

Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Inventors of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by a Draft.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers. 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL, BY DORABJEE SORABJEE, PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodat on for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, HEIDSIECK'S "CARTE BLANCHE" CHAMPAGNE.

1 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 38
2 " Pints	" 40

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.

INDIA PALE ALE, DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and acquired by long experience.

Wm. Younger and Co.'s Bottled Beers for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Laufenheimer	...	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	
Liebfraumilch	...	" 29	" "
Steinwein	...	" 29	" "
Rudesheimer	...	" 24	" "
Marcobrunner	...	" 30	" "
CLARETS—St. Estephe Medoc	...	" 8	" "
Chateau de Frands	...	" 14	" "
Vray Canon	...	" 15-8	" "
Chateau Leoville	...	" 24	" "
Chateau Lafite	...	" 28	" "
VERMOUTH—	...	" 9	" "
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	...	" 6	" "
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—			
Barbera Amoro Secco	...	" 12	" "
Barolo	...	" 12	" "
Nebiolo	...	" 12	" "
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	...	" 18	" "
H. and C Balanesque	...	" 18	" "
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	...	" 3 per Bottle.	

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHTS TERED OFFICE of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited) has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 27, Mendo Street, Fort.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents, Broach Mills Company (Limited).

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1873 will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 15th INSTANT.

And NOTICE is hereby also given, that in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by Resolution No. 1, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 11th October 1873, the Directors intend in every case where a Shareholder has taken a new Quarter Share in the Company, to appropriate the above Dividend pay able to him and apply the same in or towards payment of the new Quarter Share or Shares which has or have been taken by him.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

The Bombay Gas Company (Limited) invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WROUGHT and CAST IRON RETORT MOUNTINGS. Specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained, and the Drawings can be inspected, at the Engineer's Office, Colaba, on application, DAILY, between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned and delivered on or before 10 A.M., on Monday, the 10th, endorsed, "Tender for Retort Mountings."

WALTER SCOTT, General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—IN TERMS OF DEED OF PARTNERSHIP—A VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATE,

With Existing Crop,

Estimated as not less than THIRTY TONS.

OAKES AND CO.

HAVE been favoured with instructions to offer for Sale, at the EXCHANGE HALL, unless previously disposed of by *Private Sale*,

On WEDNESDAY, 29TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1873, AT 4 O'CLOCK,

The whole of that valuable and prosperous Coffee Estate, known as the

"VARLAVACHEN" COFFEE ESTATE (with) CROP,

situated at an elevation of 3,600 feet, on the COCHIN HILLS, at a distance of about 30 miles South of the PALGHAUT Railway Station.

The Title Deeds can be inspected on application to the Auctioneers, at Madras, from whom, or the Manager G. Dupen, Esq., Palghaut, further information may be obtained by intending purchasers.

For Terms of Sale see Hand-bills.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEA ON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalaya

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which has a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOOSAMBEE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb. 1 12	2 0
Do. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEK E, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN,

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOW READY, THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Route to Lucknow.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.'s and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

TAYLOR & CO.

G'S LINIMENT. G'S LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF MANGE IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE,

DESTROYS ALL INSECT LIFE, FLEAS, OR OTHER PARASITES ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Completely eradicates all skin diseases and restores lost hair. Innumerable testimonials have been received by the Proprietor certifying to its wonderful curative effect.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR ONLY BY TAYLOR & Co., Chemists, &c., (FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.) RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT, ESTABLISHED 1860.

MESSRS. WHITE AND CO., ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms:—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ "
Commission Agency	5 "
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid and all Charges collected from Consignees	Rs. 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co., Allahabad and Cawnpore.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. 1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Patent Leather Boots	" 30 "
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	" 8 "

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 12, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMP ELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.
A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.
Apply to the CLERK in CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
TERMS—CASH.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet-Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded, for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, it is the purest phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1837, has invariably given satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on the label. The Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime is prepared by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Compôt, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or sufferers from any form of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has again declined, and we have to quote still lower rates for the closing of to-day's Mail.

Government Securities remain firm, and quotations are unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 10⅞d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 10¾d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10 9/16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 10 1/8d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10⅛d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 9½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight		99⅛
Do	demand	100⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight		99⅛
Do.	demand	99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223 to 223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½
Four & half per cent.	107
Four per cent.	103 1/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE telegrams from home have brought business to a stand-still, and rates by steamer to Liverpool are declining. The Northern Queen has accepted a charter from Cochin to London.

London	Cotton, Cases, Spices	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabollams; Coir bills; Seeds; Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.; £2 0s. 0d. nominal; £2 0s. 0d.; £1 10s.; £2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£3 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 25 to 30 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

MODERATE inquiry for Mazagon shares at quoted rates. Spinning and Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
19,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	280
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
16,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8/20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	242
.....	£20	19 17/20	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	17 19/20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6/20	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	101
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	915
8,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,725
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	90*	Bombay United	1,310
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	90p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,765
750	1,000	all		Jeeraj Easoff	2,200
750	1,000	all		Jeeraj Ballo Mills	1,235
3,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,415
200	1,000	all	10 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,700
600	1,500	400	60p.s.	Royal	2,150
950	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1501	5,000	2,250	160 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.s.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	5,900
208	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	995
208	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,050
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,100
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	4,900
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
208	1,000	all	70 p.s.	French Press Co	955
208	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
485	5,000	1,487	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	800
100	400	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	560
120	2,500	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	137½ p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265 xd
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	1½ p.s.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
.....	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co	425
.....	250	all	40 p.s.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains steady, and prices show no quotable alteration. The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been small, the sales that are reported to have been made by European firms being as follows :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, fine 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.					Rs.	6	0 0
500	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4	5 0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5	14 0
1,250	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5	11 0
550	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	11 0
600	,,	,,	Printers	28 in. 39 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2	4 0
450	,,	T. Red	Cambrics	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4	7 0
500	,,	R. O. and White	P.	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4	3 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of Saturday's date report the Liverpool Market as closing very depressed, with sales only 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Fair Dhollerah is still quoted at 5¾d. per lb., but there is a decline of 1/16d. in Comrawuttee. Money is again said to be dearer, there being a rise of 1 per cent. in the Bank of England's rate of discount, which now stands at 8 per cent., and a similar rise in the rate charged outside. The Cotton Market here closed very dull, and there was almost no demand on European account. There is however no change in prices, which are quite of a nominal character. The following are our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee	Rs. 185	to Rs.	190
Akola	,, 192	to ,,	193
Broach, M. G.	,, 199	to ,,	200
Hingunguat	,, 210	to ,,	211
Dhol erah & Bhownuggur	,, 183	to ,,	187
Sawgimod	,, 190	to ,,	192
Compta & Vingola	,, 178	to ,,	180

The following purchase is reported to have been made by an English firm yesterday :—

50 candies Verawul ..... Rs. 172

YARNS.

The market for Grey is generally very quiet, and prices are barely maintained. The following sale was yesterday made by a European firm :—

3,600 lbs. Tucker Red ..... No. 42's at 23¾ as. per lb.

METAL.

600 cwt. Copper Bracers ..... at Rs. 86½ per cwt.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 1st November, compared with the statement issued on 25th October :—

LIABILITIES.	25th Oct. Rs.	1st Nov. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	50,00,000	50,00,000
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	10,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,23,18,239	1,26,21,353
Do. do. do. at Branches.	27,43,594	26,13,786
Other Deposits	1,32,22,676	1,44,59,350
Post Bills	31,788	31,523
Cash Credits, and drawn	6,04,326	7,01,092
	Rs. 3,72,20,623	3,89,59,923

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	52,12,454	42,95,476
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,74,481	14,99,641
Loans, on Security of do. do.	4,04,380	8,33,612
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,208	2,801
Bills Discounted	87,22,414	1,00,48,202
Stamps	5,356	5,312
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,01,441	
Amount applied in reduction ,, 25,000	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	3,67,868	3,12,859
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,99,012	5,22,385
Cash and Currency Notes	2,00,25,849	2,10,23,304
	Rs. 3,72,20,623	3,89,57,923

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	India (s)	Henderson	Busserah, October 16
	Isabella	Read	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Rajpoot	Andrad	Galle.
	Dione	Rus	Cochin.
	Peru (s)	M'thven	Aden and Suez.
	Penang (s)	Cotton	Dutch & Kurrachee.

The barque Dismant, Coury, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vibilia, to Malwan and Vingorla.
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque North Queen, to Cochin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s, 250 bundles iron sheets, G. Khanmahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 25 cases eau de cologne, John S. Elmore & Co.; 57 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee; 40 packages oilmanstores, 6 packages glassware, and 2 cases currant, N. Jewajee; 550 barrels gunpowder, M. Noobhoy.
Coromandel, s, 6 cases varnish 20 drums turpentine, 12 casks paint, J. Heptoola; 56 keys iron nails, and 2 casks hardware, A. Fazulally; 101 casks pale ale, S. R. Seokhia; 100 boxes tin plates, C. Abdoolrehmon; 37 cases stout, S. Rustomjee; 250 casks beer, D. Sorabjee & Co.; 150 casks beer, B. M. Panthuckey, 113 boxes tin plates, H. Allibhoy & Co.; 75 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 65 cases copper sheets, D. Ruttonsey; 6 bottles quicksilver, N. Sumeodin; 5 cases yellow metal sheets, T. Soonderdass.

DAILY EXPORTS—3RD NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, s, 230 cwts coir rope, J. Sittaram.
Arethusa, s, 1,600 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 71 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Heerjee Nassey and Co.; 500 bags wheat, Purmanund Luckmedass.
Celia, s, 500 bags wheat, P. Luckmedass; 117 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 80 bales cotton, M. Luckmesey; 20 bales cotton, Cowjee Ludha; 12 bales cotton, M. H. Guzraney; 235 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Australia, s, 92 bales cotton, Soondedass Mooljee; 51 bales wool, Jetha Parsotum; 40 bales wool, D. G. H, Sons and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 62 bales cotton, K. Teolseedass and Co.; 62 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 35 bales wool, J. Peerbhoy; 42 bales cotton, M. Lowjee; 60 bales wool, and 2 bales wool waste, D. Govindjee.
Arthur, s, 1,050 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 50 bales cotton, M. Gopal; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, P. Ronchordass; 544 bags wheat, M. Simpson and Co.; 51 bales cotton, N. Soondejee; 19 bales skins, J. H. Gunny; 1,350 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,250 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 55 bales wool, C. Govindjee; 195 cwts horns, Essobhoy Ahmed.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s, 2 cases cardamoms, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1 bundle E. teeth, C. Allobhoy; 35 cases sumderfeen, Dewjee Woomerzey; 404 cwts. horns, P. Dewjee; 177 pieces and 11 bundles E. teeth, A. Ahmed; 152 pieces E. teeth, C. Allobhoy; 10 cases mother o'pearl shells, M. Corjee.
Northern Queen, 50 tons old iron, Johnson and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia, s, 45 bales cotton, Vordhuman Poonsey and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia, s, 125 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arethusa, s, 300 bales cotton, Kessey and Co.; 1,470 packages coffee, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arethusa, s, 501 packages coffee, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Australia, s, 11 packages silk, and 1 case china ware, Hajee Zamal Abedin; 1 case silk, M. S. Neemajee; 1 case silk, Behrend Brother.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam, s, 128 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.; 195 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee and Co.; 20 bundles sharkfins, Datoobhoy Doosa; 17 bundles mother o'pearl shells, Humir Mulsdina; 4 cases peacock feather, Abdoolally Mamun; 5 cases peacock feather, Peerbhoy Dawjee; 87 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 21 chests opium, N. Jorawurmull; 45 chests opium, C. Ebram; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 26 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; 26 chests opium, T. Sattaram; 14 chests opium, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 8 chests opium, G. Jebarmull; 12 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 6 chests opium, J. Ramjees; 49 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, H. J. Abdool Khalick; 12 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 12 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 18 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 6 chests opium, E. Premsook; 1 case chundroos and 25 packages raisin, S. Nossenanjee and Co.; 5 cases peacock feather, N. Soonderjee; 37 bales cotton, Peerbhoy; 15 chests opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 22 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 106½ chests opium, Ramporaub Calcoram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam, s, 10 chests opium, G. Singaney; 10 chests opium, H. Hurdewdass; 8 chests opium, J. Dulsookroy; 18 chests opium, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 31½ chests opium, D. D. Ghaudy and Co.; 12 chests opium, R. Premsook; 22½ chests opium, Venichund Joota; 7 chests opium, G. Koonjall; 10 chests opium, T. Gunshamdass; 8 chests opium, C. Ebram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Worsley, Captain, 108th Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Holland, Colonel, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 2.

Hay, Lieutenant, 1, Poona Horse, on sick leave, from Seroor.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 1.

Browne, Surgeon, Madras Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Madras.

NOVEMBER 2.

Becker, Sub-Lieutenant, 2-25th Foot, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Robinson, Surgeon, Madras Indian Medical Department, on duty to Madras.

NOVEMBER 3.

Carmichael, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
Deedes, Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Marsh, Major, 18th Reg ment N. I., to rejoin, to Rajkote.
Fry, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on leave, to England.
Birge, Sub-Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.
Spanke, Sub-Lieutenant, 37th Foot, to join, to Dugshai.
Daly, Sub-Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.
White, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join to Roorkee.
Cooke, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Shore, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Dill, Surgeon, Madras Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Madras.
Burlton, Captain, Bengal Commissariat Department, on sick leave, to England.
Hallett, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Regiment N. I., to join, to Mhow.
Drury, Sub-Lieutenant, The Buffs, to join, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 1st November 1873.

The particular attention of Officers Commanding British Corps is called to G O C No 9, dated 7th January 1871, Section II, republished below :—

"H E the C-in-C is pleased to direct, that all future supplies of helmets to each branch of the service shall be made up exactly similar to the shape of Hawkes' patent Cork helmet."

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

12th Regt N I—Capt C M Browne, Offg Second Wing Subaltern, to be Q rmr, vice Lieut Sealy.

The services of Depy Comsy and Ho y Capt A Norman are placed at the disposal of the Supt Army Clothing.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Station Order, dated 24th Oct 1873, directing Lieutenant Stopford, Royal Horse Artillery, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, in addition to his own, during the absence of the Asst Adj Genl on duty.

49th Foot—Regimental order, dated 29th Oct 1873, appointing Lieutenant E B Thornton, Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 1st instant.

59th Foot—Regimental order, dated 30th Sept 1873, appointing the following officers to act as a Committee of Payma tership consequent on the transfer of Paymaster Creagh to the 26th Foot :—

Lie t Col J S P Clarke, President.
Capt R S Shinkwin and Capt P H Pfolliott, Members.
Capt Shukwila to officiate as Paymaster on the responsability of the Commil tee.

16th Regiment N I—Regimental order, dated 26th Aug 1873, directing Maj Newport, offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his own duties, vice Col Farquharson.

Regimental order, dated 23rd oct 1873, directing Capt Strong, Gr, Mr, to officiate a 2nd in Command in addit on to his wn dut es, vice Maj Newport, offg as Comdt.

The ca e r nt d to Lieut Col Fagan, Wing Officer 2nd Grenadiers N I is G O C No 544, 17th Sept, is cancelled at th t officer's request.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 31st October, 1873.

The Annual General Invaliding Committee composed a follows, will assemble at the undermentioned Hospitals for the purpose of examining the t en of Her Majesty's British Troops at Poona and Kirkee proposed to be invalided :—

On the 3rd Nov 1873 at the Hospital of 56th Foot. President the Deputy Surgn Genl B M S. Members.—Surgn M j Meadows 68th L I, Surg Burnett, 68th L I; and at the 68th Hospita. President—The Dep y Surg Genl B M S. Members—Surgn Maj O kes 56 h Foot, Surgn Curran 85th Foot; and at the 83rd Hospita. Presid nt—The Depy Surg Genl B M S. Members.—Surg Maj Oakes, 56th Foot, and Surgn Maj Meadows 68th L I.

On the 4th November 1873, at the R A Hospital Kirkee at 11 A M. President—The Depy Surgn Genl B M. Members—Surgn Maj Oakes 56th Foot, and Surgn Maj Meadows 68th L I.

The two latter officers will travel to and from Kirkee expeditiously by carriage dawk at the public expense.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov 1.)

Surgn L Beech is directed to proceed forthwith from Madras to Bangalore at the public expense, and report himself to the Depy Surgn-Genl, Indian Medical Service, for general duty.

Pending the publication of an order for leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from 7th November 1873, to Lieut Col W J Bolton, C, M Q, 5th Brigade K A, by the Right Hon'ble the Comr-in-Chief in India, that officer is permitted to proceed to England from that date, in anticipation thereof.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, of the following alterations among Officers of the Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency :—

Capt G F S Chambers, C battery, 9th Brigade, appointed to the Depot Brigade at Sheerness, for two years.

Capt F C Nicholas, D Battery 11th Brigade, transferred to C Battery 9th Brigade, and ordered to India with drafts of the season.

Sub-Lieut L W B Sparrow, 48th Foot, having arrived from England, is directed to join his Regiment at Bellary by the most expeditious route, on duty at the public expense.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Maj F J Millar, Offg Depy Comr, Gujranwala, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay from the 2nd November 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same preparatory to availing himself of the furlough for which he has applied.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to invest Lieut R Barthelomew, Asst Comr, Dehli, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased, to appoint Mr John Cromwell in Brown, Asst Comr, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Mr T C Vaughan, Extra Asst Comr, Kangra, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at Dharmsala, from Surg-Maj C F Oldham, on the 30th Sept 1873.

Maj F J Millar, Depy Comr, Gujranwala, received charge as Sup-rintendent of the Jail at that Station, from Mr T G Walker, Asst Comr, on the 6th Oct 1873.

Mr W Jenkyns, Asst Comr, held charge of the Outpost of Bakkar, in the Dehra Ismail Khan District, from 1st to 31st July 1873, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T W Moore, Extra Asst Comr.

Mr T G Walker, Asst Comr, Gujranwala, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Maj F J Millar, Depy Comr, on the 13th Oct 1873.

The following Station Order issued by the Officer Commanding at Kohat, No 636, dated 23rd Septr 1873, is confirmed :—

Surg G Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Kohat, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg G Thomson with effect from the 7th August last.

Mr G E Wakefield, Asst Comr, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Sirsa, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th Oct 1873.

Capt C H T Marshall, Asst Comr, Murree, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the 27th Oct 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave is granted to Capt E C Codrington, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, for thirty days, from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificat .

The leave granted to Surg J Kelly, M D, 1st Punjab Infantry, in Punjab Order No 223, dated 23rd Sept 1873, should date from the 1st Oct 1873.

Capt B E Gowan, 4th Sikh Infantry, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from the 10th Nov 1873, preparatory to furlough to Europe.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from the 4th Novr 1873 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Capt H M Pratt, 2nd Sikh Infantry, preparatory to furlough granted in G O C No 1076, dated 15th Oct 1873.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 13th Oct 1873, appointing Surg G P Mackenzie, attached to the Hazara Mountain Battery, to the offg medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infantry, vice Surg J Kelly, proceeding on furlough.

Abbo tabad Station Order, dated 27th Sept 1873, directing Capt J M Sym, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate temporarily as Station Staff Office, until the return of Lieut A Gaselee, 4th Punjab Infantry, from duty at Kalabagh.

Dated 1st Oct 1873, directing Lieut A Gaselee, 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate temporarily as Station Staff Officer, until the return of Capt W E Gowan, 5th Goorkha Regiment, from privilege leave.

Date 29th Oct 1873, directing Capt W E, Gowan, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate as Station Staff Officer during the absence of Lieut L R Battye on duty, or until further orders.

Edwardesabad Station Order dated 1st Oct 1873, making the following temporary arrangements on the departure of Surgn J Kelly, M D, 1st Punjab Infantry, on leave on medical certificate :—

Surg-Maj G Farrell, F R C S, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, will afford medical aid to No 2 Light Field Battery, in addition to his own duties.

Surgn J T B Bookey, 1st Sikh Infantry, will afford medical aid to the 1st Punjab Infantry in addition to his other duties.

Peshawar Di-trict Order, dated 15th Oct 1873, appointing Surg E B Gardner, 29th Punjab Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Peshawar Lock Hospital in addition to his other duties, vice Surg Maj C J Morice, proceeding on leave.

1st Punjab Caval y—Regimental Order, dated 24th Sept 1873, directing Lieut L T Bishop, 2nd Sqn dron Sub-tern, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Adjutant for her orders, vice Lieut Neill, deceased, and also as 3rd Squa ron Officer, vice C ptain Wylie, on duty wit the 4th Punjab Cavalry.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th October 1873.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Surgeon Maj W R Steuart, (F Brigade,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Surg A F S Clarke, M D, (D Battery A Brigade,) to remain in Cashmere, from the 16th to the 30th Octr, on medical certificate, for extension of leave, on private affairs.

5th Lancers—Capt B Vandeleur, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

16th Lancers—Riding-master T Brown, to Eng and, from the date of embarkation, pending r tirement from the service.

21st Hussars—Surg L Corban M D, to Nynee Tal, from the 20th Aug to the 26th Octr, on pr vate affairs.

Royal Artillery—Capt G G Nelson, (No 5 Battery 13th Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 1st Novr, to the 31st Decr, on urgent private affairs.

8th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Local Lieut Col W F A Colman, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt J Laing, for fourteen days from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months from date of embarkat on.

19th Foot, (2nd Battalion) Local Lieutenant Colonel R D Barrett, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

39th Foot—Lieut G S Eyre, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lieut R C Cavendish, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

96th Foot—Lieut T J M Dunlop, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Local Capt D W Mackinnon, to Ceylon, for two months from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj J J Clarke, M D (in medical charge 3rd Bengal Cavalry,) to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it, to the 18th October, preparatory to short leave to sea, on private affairs.

Surg J O'M McDonnell, M D (in temporary medical charge 16th Bengal Cavalry,) from the 16th to the 28th Sept, in extension, on medical certificate.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to appoint Lieut J H Vivian of the 85th L I, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Excy's Personal Staff, with effect from the 24th Oct 1873.

H E is also pleased to sanction the retirement, and to make the following appointments :—

65th Regt—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Sub-Lieut Charles Legendre Johnstone Bourchier is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd Nov 1873.

28th Regt.—Lieut Henry Edward Ralston, from the 40th Regt, to be Lieut, vice Greenaway, who exchanges.

40th Regt.—Lieut Sydney George Cumberland Greenaway, from the 28th Regt, to be Lieut, vice Ralston, who exchanges.

76th Regt.—Lieut Augustus William Munsey to be Adjt, vice Huskisson, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

11th Bengal Cavalry—Capt R E Boyle, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Dick, proceeding on furlough.

Capt A H Prinsep, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Boyle.

Captain G R J Shakespear, Adjt (on return from furlough,) to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Prinsep, and pending the return from furlough of Captain Bax.

Lieut E E Money, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to continue to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Shakespear.

4th N I—Lieut Col (Brevet Col) H C Anderson, offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Stubbs, who exchanges.

7th Infy—Lieut Col F J Stephenson, 2nd in Command and offg Comdt, to be Comdt.

Maj R B Worsley, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Command, to be 2nd in command, vice Stephenson.

Kussowlie Depot—Local Lieut Col G F Walker, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, to be Comdt, vice Bent, appointed to a regiment in command.

Dalhousie Depot—Surgn M j F M Skues to have medical charge, vice Surgn Hamilton, R A, under orders to proceed to England, with his Battery.

Nowshera—Capt W C Farwell, 1st Wing Subaltern 30th N I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Macmullen, who vacated on proceeding to England, on furlough.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion 17th Regt—Lieut C E G Barr to be Capt from the 16th August 1873.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn H A Colan, R A, to be Surg Maj from the 1st March 1871.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustanee on the 6th Oct 1873 :—

Lieut F L Grandy, 1-6th Foot, Surgn G A Dundas, In lian Med Dept, Surgn M D Morris, M B, Indian Med Dept, and Surgn E B Vil, M B, In Med Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Jhansi Station order dated the 12th Sept 1873, appointing Surg-Major H Knaggs, 109th Foot, to the medical charge of the Station Staff at Jhansi.

Ferozep

has been tried by ...rt-martial at Seetapore, and found guilty of the charge of gross misbehaviour and neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Seetapore, on the 23rd July 1873, remained passive spectators of acts of violence committed by several soldiers of their regiment upon Private James Powell and Private Richard Falkinghaun, of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, instead of using their authority, as officers, to prevent the men of their regiment from using violence to the said European soldiers. The sentence of the Court which has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief is, in the case of the first mentioned, dismissal from the service, while the other is subjected to suspension from rank, pay, and allowances for six months.

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES GRETE LEASK has been tried by court-martial at Meean Meer for striking Corporal William McNaughton of the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, and sentenced to be severely reprimanded. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in expressing his approval of the sentence, adds the following remarks :—"I believe that Surgeon-Major Leask, in raising his hand against Corporal MacNaughton, acted on the impulse of the moment, provoked at the danger of injury which Corporal McNaughton incurred by his inconsiderate action in holding the Surgeon-Major's hand; and that the Surgeon-Major had no intention of wounding the feelings of, or hurting, the patient; but he should have remembered that those who are nervously sensitive to pain are often unable to control themselves under its infliction, and require the utmost patience and consideration. Such patience and consideration it is the bounden duty of a medical officer to exercise. Surgeon-Major Leask should also remember, that had the case been reversed, and had the Corporal raised his hand against him, he (Corporal McNaughton) might have been sentenced to the severest punishment. Under all the circumstances of the case, I consider the punishment which Surgeon-Major Leask has incurred is sufficient; and I direct that he may be released from arrest, and return to his duty."

CHUTNEY PAPERS.

(By the Author of Parisiana.)

RUFUS BIG, CONTINUED.

VI.

RUFUS when sauntering towards the General's room was quite unaware of his aggressive method of waking from sleep when suddenly called. Had he waited for *Vickery*, that wily dragoon and soldiers-servant would have informed him that there were precautions to be taken: that *he* never approached his master on "the near side, cause of his left *mawler*, nor on the off, cause of his right; but found it best to stand by his head and come up sharp to attention the moment you had delivered your orders, and stick close by his 'ed. But Lord, Sir! You never knows where to find him. He sometimes hit straight up, like!"

But, alas, Vickery was not there to give his above excellent counsel.

Rufus moved moved up to the side of Sir—Smith's bed, and stooping down over the sleeping warrior called out, "General! General! General! Sir! Hi!" I know not if the General had lost at whist, or whether the night-long playing of the band at the ball had soured his temper, but he ground his teeth. Any one else would have been rather dismayed at what he did *next*.

Rufus continued repeating with gentle attempt at a sleepy smile, "General! General!"

Sir G—— closed his left-hand and turned the knuckles *forwards*. . . . . "General! General! Hi!"

Sir G—— drew his left fist up to his left shoulder (still thinking of thieves?) till the elbow was well behind his shoulder blade. . . . . "General! Hi! Hi!".

Whirr! Thud! like a catapult the strong arm pulled forward by all the muscles of the shoulder behind the arm, fell on the slate-colored mark just above Rufus Big's eyebrow.

"By G——, I'll not stand this!" roared Rufus. "I only called you as you told me to. Look at my eye. My personal appearance injured, perhaps for ever; and just at this time of all others! Oh, it's too bad."

"My dear fellow," cried the General, "a thousand apologies; it's always my unconscious way of waking up. But goodness gracious, what an improvement! Your lump over the eye is gone! The bullet has been knocked out! Your brows are as smooth as Apollo's. I always thought you good looking, Big, but now you will positively be dangerous."

Thus slyly did his General soothe his irritated Aide.

"Do you think so, my dear General? Do you really think it is an improvement now? It is a lucky blow, perhaps, after all! Well, now, I do think that it is as well away—that swelling—although it did look warrior-like. Yes, undoubtedly, Big, but you look infinitely better now it is gone. The Doctor will heal up the cut, and it will not even be seen. Keep, to the Doctor, with my compliments—go yourself—and ask if he'll step round a moment.

In a day or two Rufus was ready to call on the Byrnes or, as he fondly thought, the Browns, mother and daughters. He had induced the General to come with him, saying how charming a person was his sister-in-law and how pretty her daughters.

"She's French, you know, General, but so *distinguée*; the daughter of the Marquis of Flic Flac Piquet."

"Drive on," said Sir G——, "and then the daughters, you say, are so nice and well bred."

"Charming! delicious!" answered Rufus.

They were now at the travellers' bungalow. In spite of a confused appearance about the verandah, where rencontre trunks and huge boxes were filled they were ushered in to a very well arranged room of the bungalow: all seemed extempore; but flowers were on the table, antimacassars were on the chairs, and carpets were on the floors. The Byrnes evidently understood the elegancies of life as well as the absent Browns. A guitar was resting against the easy chair of blackwood and cane.

A really handsome, though stout, woman was knitting or sewing at the table, and two handsome, although lar...ish, girls were sitting quite composed at some other needlework. They were not in mourning.

Rufus was delighted; the General, who was an admirer of beauty, was equally pleased.

"We should have called before this," said Sir G——, "but for a slight accident to Captain Big."

"That's the gentleman which left his card here the other night," said Mrs. Byrne. "I was so shocked at you, Mister Big, hunting up ladies at that hour! You naughty, man! *Howsomever!* No offence; don't mind me!"

The General at once saw that this was *not* the French lady, and that Rufus was about to be mystified, and resolved to encourage the whole thing.

"How admirably you speak English for a foreigner Madame Brown," said he.

"Ah, yes, I only put the *Madame* before my name when I am on circuit. But my daughters *parles vous's* beautiful."

Rufus Big was already in conversation with the two girls and in ecstacies. His French was very limited, but that of the young ladies was equally so, and although they could not conceive why Captain Big insisted on speaking French, they thought it would be polite to endeavour to answer in the same tongue.

The General had in the meantime found out that Mrs. Byrne had come in advance of her husband, who was the owner of a travelling circus or equestrian theatre, that her two daughters were both excellent performers and both married, one to the India-rubber man of the troupe, who could "put his two 'eels into his own mouth, General, indeed; yes Sir!" and the other to the "Star-rider of the Prairies!"

The General seeing thus that there was no danger of matrimony for Rufus resolved to let him have his fling. He promised to patronize every performance of the circus when Mr. Byrne should arrive, and having gallantly kissed the young girls (sly rogue), a boon which was indignantly denied to Rufus, they both rose to take their leave, Captain Rufus protesting in very feeble French that he would drive them out every afternoon to the band-stand.

He invested next day in a phaeton and pair for the purpose, unknown, it is as well to add, to the General, who would have prevented this extravagance. Rufus had already a dog cart, a curricle, and a buggy.

Every evening Big was seen with his new friends at the band-stand, Scandal-point, &c., &c. But no one, it was remarked, ever saw the *General* with him of late on these brilliant occasions.

SONEPORE RACES.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER 1873.

FIRST RACE.—The Sonepore St. Leger, of Rs. 500 from the fund. For maiden English and Colonial horses. Distance 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Weight for age and class.

Baronet	1
Scalpel	2

Time—3 mins. 15 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Bettiah Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Bettiah. For all horses. Distance 1½ miles. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Satellite	w.o.

THIRD RACE.—The Tirhoot Stakes, of Rs. 300 from the fund. Country-bred maidens. Distance 1 mile. Weight for age. Nomination, &c., as for the "St. Leger."

No entries.

FOURTH RACE.—The Behar Sweepstakes, with Rs. ——added from the fund, open to the residents of Behar only. For all maiden horses, purchased unconditionally for Rs. 1,000 or less after the 31st October 1872, and before the 1st June 1873.

Barrister	1
Gabbler	2

Time—2 mins. 27½ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Sonepore Derby, of Rs. 500 from the fund. For maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ miles.

Desertborn	1
Ridney	2

Time—3 mins. 3½ secs.

SIXTH RACE.—Hack Stakes.

Driver	} even.
Revenge	

—*North West Herald.*

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held this evening at Walkeshwur.

JAIL AT KAIRA.—A Parsee has been appointed Jailer of the Kaira Jail.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT AT OOLPAD.—A Subordinate Judge's Court will be established at Oolpad, in the Surat Collectorate, from January next.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were forty-three European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

TORTURE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a carter named Succaram Cutchoo was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with torturing his bullocks, and was fined six rupees.

STRIPES.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Barak Seedee to receive ten stripes, for stealing a copper lota and a brass cup belonging to one Allaruckia Meer Ali.

ANOTHER SCHOOL BURST AT NERIAD.—Another Government school was burnt at Neriad the other day by some budmashes. A reward has been offered for the arrest of the culprits.

ACCIDENT.—A Goanese named Manoel Lawrence fell from a cocoanut-tree yesterday at Mahim and got his right arm and right leg broken. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULT.—A man named Peeta Jassum was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of having committed an assault against the person of one Rowjee Jaughoo, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday one Cassia Sonack was convicted of stealing an iron bar belonging to one Dwarkadas Gydeen, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.—A new-born male child was found in a water closet at Funnuswady on Saturday. The child being alive, it was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. A search is being made by the police for the heartless mother.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Sidoo Rumzan, a noted thief, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' hard labour, on a charge of stealing Rs. 13 in cash and a handkerchief from the pocket of one Babajee Luxmon.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Mahomedan by name Ebrahim Jeewa was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for obtaining by false pretences three articles of wearing apparel, belonging to one Purshotum Cullianjee.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Sunday at the Morgue, Camatepoora concerning the death of a woman named Yenkee. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Nagdevi Cross Road concerning the death of Ismaej Futteh Mahomed, who whilst walking on the road suddenly became ill and died. The jury found that the man had died from the effects of heart disease.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Sunday at Bhoyewada on the body of a Hindoo child, aged about eighteen months. The jury found that death was caused by convulsions, the result of injuries received by its having accidentally fallen from the first storey of a house.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 342 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 112 were under sentences from the High Court, 194 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 249 were natives, and the remaining 93 were Europeans.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ismail Mahomed and Mahomed Ali were charged with driving their bullock carts on the Bazaar Gate Street in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Bheema Ameen. The defendants admitted the offence and were fined Rs. 10 each, of which Rs. 10 is to go to complainant.

WE remind our readers that the twelfth Concert at the Town Hall will be given to-morrow, and, owing to public business, there is not much probability of another before the middle of December, so we hope to see a good attendance. We are requested to state that there will be a pause of two minutes before the last piece, so that those who wish to leave early can do so.

A MARWAREE IN TROUBLE.—Motooswamy Kamarswamy and a Marwaree named Nowla Prag were yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the first with stealing three copper measures belonging to one Hafiz Moola Mahomed, and the second with fraudulently receiving the same. They were adjudged guilty, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

GAMBLING.—Koorban Hu-sun and six other Mahomedans were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Smith, the first with keeping a common gaming house on the Parell Road, and the rest with being found gaming therein with dice and money. From the evidence of Mr. Smith it appeared that yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, with the assistance of Mr. Constable Brooks and some sepoys, he went to the shop of the first prisoner, which was close by. He looked through the crevices and saw all except the keeper of the house playing with dice and money. Mr. Smith forced open the shop and secured the men. Prisoners were convicted and fined five rupees each, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

FAMILY FEUD.—A Parsee woman named Jerbai yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate to prosecute her husband, Bejonjee Jamsetjee, whom she charged with assault and refusing to support her. Mr. Ghaudhibhoy, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Sorabjee Bejonjee, pleader, for the defendant. The evidence went to show that the complainant was severely assaulted by her husband on the 1st August last and again on the 11th ult., while she was living with him. After having assaulted her on the last occasion the defendant turned her out of the house, and she was consequently obliged to go and live with her uncle. The defendant had a livery stable for the letting out of carriages and horses on hire, and he also owned a house. Mr. Sorabjee admitted that his client slapped his wife twice on her face. He said that the husband was willing to take her home and keep her comfortably. On the prosecutrix being asked whether she was willing to go and live with her husband, she shed tears and said that she would never live with such a man. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 20 for the assault, and also ordered that Rs. 25 be paid by the defendant every month for the maintenance of his wife.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received on account of the Parell Accident Fund :—

Jamsetjee Bomanjee Nowarce.....	5 0
Khulasis on the Surat Division of the Engineering Department B. B. and C. I. Railway	44 12
W. H. White	20 0
A. Stormont	5 0
E. C. K. Olivant	5 0

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE DIAMANT, 281 tons, Captain C. Coury, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed yesterday for Cutch via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Herbage and nine deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ISABELLA, 734 tons, Captain J. C. Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of 1,375 bags sugar, 3,442 bags rice, 915 packages gunnies, 50 bundles jute, and 386 casks red lead. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah (October 16th), via intermediate ports and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Cadur, Mr. H. Bin Rujub, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VIBILIA, 1,240 tons, Captain C. Day, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Calcutta, via intermediate ports, with five deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Calcutta—2,675 bags sugar, 38 cases tea, 100 bundles twine, 102 packages and 101 slabs tin, 1,173 bales gunnies, 1 bale piece-goods, 15 bales papers, 69 cases camphor, and 7 cases apparel. From Colombo—1 case cassia oil. And many packages of coffee for transhipment.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 34 m	6 2	Tuesday..... 4	4 42 m	5 1
11 25 a	6 7		4 54 a	8 8
11 15 m	6 1	Wednesday ... 5	5 25 m	5 0
			5 35 a	9 0
0 9 m	7 9	Thursday 6	6 8 m	4 7
11 51 a	5 9		6 14 a	8 11
0 52 m	7 6	Friday 7	6 59 m	3 11
0 31 a	5 1		6 53 a	8 4
1 34 m	6 10	Saturday 8	7 32 m	3 1
1 9 a	4 7		7 34 a	7 3
2 18 m	5 10	Sunday 9	8 16 m	2 3
1 49 a	3 0		8 14 a	5 9
3 8 m	4 7	Monday..... 10	9 10 m	1 6
2 37 a	1 10		8 55 a	4 3

Moon—Full, 4th, 8h. 38m. P.M.

STREET PREACHING.

(Bombay Guardian.)

WE mentioned some time ago that, opposite the Marine Lines, several European gentlemen discourse on the merits, of Christianity on Wednesdays before a motley audience. For the last few days another Hindoo has also been preaching near the same spot in favour of the Hindoo and against the Christian religion. A correspondent complained, the other day, in our columns that the above European gentlemen were maltreated by a crowd of Parsees, a circumstance to which we drew the attention of the police. A native paper now complains that on the evening of the 23rd instant, while the usual preachings were going on, two European constables hastily came up to the spot, as if previously prepared, and dispersing violently the crowd round the Hindoo, seized him by the hands and pushed him away. The writer learns that the Hindoo is to bring the matter before a magistrate. We think it is high time to put a stop to this preaching that has been carried on by Methodist Missionaries, four days in the week, generally in English, some times in Marathi, on the Esplanade. A good many persons are content to hear them, but some are neither willing to hear them nor let others hear them. One person in particular has made himself conspicuous by his endeavours to break up the meetings, by noisy opposition. He plants himself in close proximity to the preacher, and declaims away in opposition to Christianity. In another part of the island where Marathi preaching is carried on, a Mussalman preacher has lately taken his stand in immediate proximity to the preacher, not for the purpose of offering Mahomedism to the Hindoos and Parsees, but for the purpose of pouring contempt on the Gospel. We were lately informed that the police had decided that while the Hindoo and the Mahomedan had a perfect right to preach to all who might be disposed to listen to them, it was not desirable that they should plant themselves down in immediate vicinity to Christian preachers, and that the different preachers should be separated from each other by a considerable interval. We suppose that it was in pursuance of this decision that the Hindoo was directed to remove from that particular spot, by the constables; and his refusal to do so only shows that his object is not so much to preach as to annoy the missionaries and hinder others from listening to these. The missionary has a commission from his Master to proclaim the glad tidings of a free and full salvation for all that believe; he invites all who are so disposed to stand and listen to his message; and they who are disposed to do so, have an unquestionable right to hear him, nor may any one hinder them from enjoying this right by noisy vociferations, much less by a violent assault upon converts and missionaries, such as we had occasion to mention the other day. It was, we believe, this assault that led the police authorities to decide that the preachers should stand in different places; no appeal for self-defence has been made to them by the missionaries, who are not personally unwilling to suffer for Christ's sake, but who at the same time feel that people that are disposed to listen to them should not be debarred the liberty *

* The following printed address is now being industriously circulated on the Esplanade. All this wrath is because a good many Natives are willing to hear what the preachers have to say, and certain others are not allowed to break up the meetings by noisy vociferations and violence :—

DEAR GENTLEMEN,—Is it not degrading your hobiself e, and degrading humanity itself, to stand slavishly and meanly before these fanatics, who have not the least sense of decency with them; who, since they are ashamed of the senseless, revolting, and gross superstitions which their so-called Scriptures are overflowed with, cannot, and therefore will not, answer any simple question seriously put to them, in connection with what they say; who senselessly abuse you and your own religions without having studied them at all; but who are nevertheless impertinent and cowardly enough to threaten (not knowing the Penal Code) to hand over to the police any person that would either question the authority of their harangues or advise them not to act like ruffians: I ask you, gentlemen, is it not a shameful thing on your part to stand before these hirelings working for a paltry piece of wretched earthy bread against truth, against common sense, and against the dictates of conscience if they have one? Are you not treated by them like so many dogs, if not worse? So let them alone, leave them. Do not degrade yourselves by coming in contact with them. You know very well, and it is a patent fact, that their harangues cannot stand discussion, and that they must give way before truth. Be pleased therefore to look to your own business, and to pass them unnoticed. Standing before fair faces will not save you. Do not waste your valuable time with impostors. But serve the God of the universe heartily, and He alone will save all that so serve him.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 58m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

October—November.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.					Maximum temperature of Air read at 2 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1).		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
27	In. 29·846	O 79·4	O 73·7	O 71·1	·765	4·0	O 84·9	O 72·0	NW, ESE, E, WNW, NW, N, E.	Mls. 192
28	·841	79·8	74·4	72·3	·782	0·8	85·3	72·0	ESE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.	220
29	·877	80·8	74·8	72·5	·763	2·2	86·2	73·3	NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	224
30	·914	81·1	73·6	70·5	·714	1·4	87·4	72·0	ESE, ENE, NNE, NE, NNW.	232
31	·927	77·3	73·2	71·6	·779	1·8	84·3	72·0	E, ESE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW.	193
1	·925	79·2	74·2	72·2	·769	0·4	84·1	73·0	NNW, N, NE, ENE, NNW, NW.	212
2	·902	78·4	70·8	67·2	·680	0·2	84·0	71·5	N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	228

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. PERA, Captain R. Methven, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. J. W. Fox, Miss Banon, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. Methven and infant, Mr. S. J. Evans, and Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier.

For Brindisi—Mr W. Shearer and Mr. J. E. Dawson.

For Venice—Mr. J. K. Spence.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Poona on Monday, the 30th September at noon.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.

The Hon. A. Rogers.

The Hon. J. Gibbs.

The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.

The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft,

The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.

The Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.

The Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson.

His Excellency the President—We go on to-day to section XXXIV. as printed.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I think we ought to strike out any allusion to Section XXVI. in the first part of this section, because the Collector need not take into consideration whether the custom of rotation has existed or not for thirty years so long as the wuttundars wish it to be introduced.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs suggested that the words "thirty years" should be struck out from line 9.

His Excellency the President thought it would be better to say "a period not less than thirty years," &c. He wished to make the first section apply to cases under thirty years, and which were not referred to by Section XXVI.

After a brief discussion His Excellency the President moved that the second paragraph of the section should be omitted, and the following sentence substituted :—"The practice observed during the period immediately preceding the date of this Act coming into force, whether such practice shall have existed for a period of not less than thirty years or for a period less than thirty years as the case may be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The fifth paragraph was struck out, and the following proposed to be substituted :—"In the event of the representative wuttundar officiating dying before the expiration of his fixed period of service his heir shall be entitled to serve for the remainder of that period."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I understand that it was intended that the period of rotation should not in any case be less than ten years, and that in the event of an officiator dying during his period of service his heir should be entitled to complete the period of service.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—That was intended.

The proposed amendment was agreed to.

The fifth paragraph of the section was made a new section, "Provided that," at the beginning of the line being struck out.

It was agreed to make Section XXXV. as printed a preliminary section.

His Excellency the President thought that Part X. of the Bill was more naturally Part VIII., and Part VIII. should be Part X.

This was agreed to, and the Council proceeded to consider Section XLII as printed.

The section was agreed to.

Section XLIII—

His Excellency the President did not think the latter part of this section in accordance with the general principle of the Bill, as he did not think a Collector should have power to elect a deputy wuttundar to officiate. The section as it stood at present gave the Collector absolute power to put in his own men without consulting any of the persons interested—a power which he could not agree to at all.

The remainder of the section from "Deputies" in line 8 was struck out, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section XLIV.—Agreed to.

Section XLV.—

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The Collector may refuse to accept the service of any representative wuttundar if he thinks he is physically or mentally incompetent to perform the duties of the office, but I believe it is suggested that the Collector should also have power to reject on the score of moral infirmity.

His Excellency the President—That would never do. You would require a definition of morality.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—But I suppose it will at all events be necessary to provide against the appointment of a man of known bad character.

His Excellency the President—Even that would require to be agreed to very cautiously. If a man were to get into a slight row, that might be construed into known bad character, and yet I do not think such an offence should [illegible] preaching has been carried on by

The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that bad character should be judged of by the length of term of imprisonment a man were sentenced to, say six months.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I must object to that. For mere abuse a man may be sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and certainly when abuse among a certain class of natives is so rampant I think it would be very hard to disqualify a man if he happened to commit the offence.

His Excellency—I think that in future rules we would have to enumerate for what offences a man may be deprived of his right of service, and in the meantime I suggest that we should insert the words "of known bad character" after "deputy" in line 6.

The amendment was agreed to, and the section was passed.

Section XLVI.—

In consequence of the wording of the section being considered defective,

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proposed the substitution of the following section :—"In the event of any representative wuttundar becoming physically or mentally incompetent the Collector shall in the former case call upon him to appoint a deputy, and in the latter case shall himself appoint a deputy. In the event of a deputy becoming physically or mentally incompetent the representative wuttundar entitled so to do shall be called upon to appoint another deputy in his place."

The new section was agreed to.

His Excellency the President then proposed that the following section should be substituted for Section XLVII. —"In the case of any nomination of a deputy the Collector shall allow a second nomination to be made in case of his rejecting the first nomination, and if he shall reject the second nomination he shall himself appoint a deputy."

This section was agreed to as Section XLVII.

Section XLVIII.—Agreed to.

Section XLIX.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that the wuttundar should be rejected or removed if of known bad character.

In line 2 "as being of known bad character" was inserted before "has."

Sections L., LI., LII., LIII., and LIV.—Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed that the following new section should be Section LV :—"Where any family distinct from that of the original wuttundars has enjoyed the right to serve as deputies for the latter, such practice shall be recognised, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to such deputies equally as if they had been the original wuttundars, and it shall be lawful for the Collector to exact services from and to provide for the remuneration of the officiators for such distinct family out of the wutun in the same manner as if he had belonged to the original family of wuttundars." The hon. member asked the Hon. Colonel Anderson whether he had ever heard of any hereditary practice such as this section referred to?

The Hon. Col. Anderson replied in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers mentioned that the section had been framed from actual information given by the Collector of Dharwar.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Are there are any hereditary deputies in patellships and koolkurnieships?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Yes. These are the very cases which Mr. Robertson told me about.

The section was then agreed to.

Part XI. became part IX.

Section LV. (as printed)—

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Under Act XI. of 1843 the action of the Collector has to be sanctioned by the Governor in Council, but according to this section as it stands the Collector may do as he pleases without opposition.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In cases of suspension of officiators for a period of six months, I think an appeal to the Revenue Commissioner should be provided for.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs suggested that the subject should stand over until the penal sections were being considered.

The section was agreed to.

Sect on LVI—Agreed to.

Section LVII.—

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought this section unnecessary, considering that previous sections excluded persons of "known bad character" from being elected.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers thought it advisable to allow the section to remain, as it would work beneficially in hanging in *terrorem* over careless officiators in hereditary offices.

The section was agreed to.

Section LVIII.—

His Excellency the President considered this section to be a very severe one. He did not think that on an officiator being convicted in a Criminal Court of any offence in the discharge of his official duties, therefore Government might direct the forfeiture of the whole or part of the wuttun and profits.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The question was fully discussed when Act XI. of 1843 was passed, and this penalty is in that Act.

His Excellency the President—Nevertheless, I think it is very harsh.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—In the Select Committee we did our best to get the hon. member to withdraw this section because we considered it harsh.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It is certainly unjust to render the woman to transportation for life.—*Madras Times.*

a whole wuttun and profits liable to forfeiture because a man who has only a life-interest in the wuttun has committed some fault.

His Excellency the President—That is how the section struck me.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It must be remembered that minors as well as officiators are interested in the property, and if their interests are swept away because of the fault of a person who has only a life-interest in the wuttun the procedure cannot be just. If a Hindoo cannot sell ancestral property, surely ancestral rights cannot be alienated in this manner.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It must not be forgotten that this power cannot be put in force except for offences of no ordinary importance—namely, malversation or fraud.

The Hon. Mr. Mungundas—I remember there being a provision, showing that where a man has been found guilty of such offences the property concerned reverts to the minor.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I think that where a villager has been convicted of any of these offences his life-interest, at all events, ought to be confiscated.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—At the time when we took possession of the country a system of joint security prevailed. One of the men of a village had to give us jumabundee—that is, joint security—that no crimes would be committed in that village. If a crime were perpetrated, notwithstanding this undertaking on the part of the villagers, the people in the village were subjected to pay fines in proportion to the enormity of the offence committed. I repeatedly, when a magistrate in Guzerat, had to fine a village Rs. 1,000 in which an offence had been committed, and this, too, notwithstanding that the real offender was never found out. The same principle is laid down in this section, where a village wuttun must be held responsible for the offences committed by officiators. I think the system, however, is a relic of the old times of feudalism which we may modify now-a-days.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There is a good deal of force in what the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft has said. I remember that when Sir Charles Napier went to Sind he found female self-destruction prevailing to an alarming extent. He made an arrangement with the villagers, telling them he would hold them seriously responsible for every other case of female suicide that occurred in their villages. This had the effect of reducing the evil to a minimum.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Such a practice might be justified in a province which was in a peculiarly unsettled state, but I do not think it is called for in the greater part of this Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The section, I repeat, apply only to cases in which fraud or malversation is committed, and a patel cannot commit any of these offences without the other villagers being cognisant of it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Whatever you do, you should only touch life-interest. The present section is extremely arbitrary. If a patel commits a fraud in the measurement of a field, and the other villagers are not aware of it, why should the penalty for such an offence be visited upon minors, who had nothing to do with the transaction?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—During the last twenty-five years I do not believe that more than three wuttuns have been confiscated in the Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Take the case of an English peer. Can his children be deprived of their interest in the estate in entail for an act of grave misconduct on his part?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—But only in cases of treason.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I would propose that the section stand.

His Excellency the President—Did this power exist before the Act of 1843?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—No, Sir.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—At all events it was fully discussed before that Act was passed, and the Government of India gave its sanction to it.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—If fraud or malversation were committed in a wuttun, all persons concerned in the wuttun would know of it, I think.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I doubt that. I had an interest in a wuttun in the Concan, but I never took any interest in it. The emoluments per annum are something like Rs. 30 per annum, and that is divided among twenty-six sharers. (Laughter.) Now a fault might be committed of which all these could not possibly be cognisant.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—There is no doubt that Collectors and district officers place great reliance upon a section of this description, because it induces patels and others to be very careful. In my opinion this section will never work harshly.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—The section is exactly in accordance with the ancient customs of the country.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—That is not a very good argument. Although formerly men were hanged for committing forgery, yet you would scarcely inflict the same punishment now.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—I think it would be a most fatal mistake to omit this section.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I feel that the section is harsh, and I would vote for the punishment being confined to forfeiture of life-interest.

After some further discussion,

The Hon. Mr. Narayen moved the omission of "whole or part of the wuttun and profits," in lines 6 and 7, and the substitution of the words "life-interest of such officiator in the wuttun profits."

The motion was put to the vote with the following result :—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bar., C.S.I., the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, and the Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwardhun—6. Noes—The Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. A. Rogers, and the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson—3. The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft declined to vote.

The section as amended was then agreed to and passed

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A number of Mahomedan coolies were carrying an almirah on Wednesday through Dometolee, and feeling it to be very heavy they wanted to put the same on the road and engage some more coolies, when one of them fell and was crushed, and died instantaneously.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. LEMAN, Collector of the Kistna District, reports that "vaccination is neither appreciated nor desired by the people." The deaths from small-pox last year amounted to 2,448, or a considerable increase on the previous year. The mortality from fever was also unusually large, numbering 12,633 victims. Yet quinine, we are told, is always kept for sale at the Taluq Cutcherries.—*Madras Mail.*

A CURIOUS CASE.—A case of rather an amusing nature is pending before Baboo Gour Doss Bysakh, in which the prosecutor and the party charged are both of the Mahomedan faith. It is alleged that the defendant's wife had, after being divorced by him, contracted a *nikkah* marriage with the prosecutor, who paid her Rs. 200 as a dowry. She lived with him for about eight months, when she left him, and went back to the defendant, and cohabited with him. The prosecutor has charged the defendant with adultery, and enticing away a married woman.—*Indian Daily News.*

MERIT REWARDED.—We are informed that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommended Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, Registrar of the Legislative Council, for a bonus of Rs. 2,000, on the ground of the exceptional hard work of reporting during the session of 1871-72, and the very satisfactory manner in which the duty of reporting had been done, for the performance of which it would be difficult to obtain an efficient substitute on the salary allowed. The Government of India, after some demur, granted a bonus of Rs. 1,000, which, in the opinion of the Financial Department, was considered sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case.

A CORRESPONDENT of the

sident tells the Marshal to stand up. "Your name and surname?"—"François Achille Bazaine." "Your age?"—"62 years." "Your birthplace?"—"Versailles." "Your profession?"—"Marshal of France." The strange impressions produced by these answers may be imagined. We remember we are in the presence of a man accused of having betrayed the army of which he was one of the greatest chiefs; that he was born at Versailles, that he left that town a private soldier, and that it is in that same Versailles that in his face, as Marshal of France, with honours and distinctions heaped upon him, favoured by fortune and glory, that horrible word "treason" is about to be cast. After this interrogatory the witnesses' names are called out. A strange crowd; a singular mixture! Marshals Canrobert and Lebœuf, Generals Coffinières, de Ladmirault, Froissard, and Montauban, Major Arnous Rivière, Gambetta, the ex-Dictator; Regnier, the mysterious man who came from Chislehurst; Garigues, the coachman who pretends that he drove Bazaine ten times to the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles; Changarnier, the General who joined in the capitulation with Bazaine; Scalabrino, the famous game-keeper; Flahaut, who alleges that he handed despatches to the Marshal; De Keratry, the Prefect of Police who descended from a balloon; a whole legion of men, illustrious or obscure, coming to witness for or against, answering the call of their names, marching past like an immense page of history under the eyes of the Prince, the Marshal, the public, and the world! It is indeed strange, and it leaves in the minds of the beholders a very singular impression. The Marshal is there, motionless, his finger between his teeth, his eye fixed on the mass of men of whom some come to add each a stone to the cairn of his dishonour; of whom, on the other hand, some are come to defend by their presence the man seated on the bench of the accused, and who for whole months appeared to hold in his hands the fate of France. The procession of witnesses having gone by, every one expected the point which General Pourcet was to have raised at this first sitting. But the reading of the indictment began after the reading of several other documents, without General Pourcet raising the question every one expected. The majority of those present, therefore, left the court at this point.

As the reading of the Act will last for several sittings, the interval, in the absence of unforeseen incidents, will be null during those sittings. This Act of Accusation is of immense length, and it will, doubtless, not possess for an English public the attraction it will have for the French. The French papers have on this occasion made great efforts to rise to the level of public curiosity. It was related to-day that one of those papers had five carrier-pigeons sent to Paris during the adjournment of the Council. M Rouher, called as a witness for the defence, was absent, as well as many other witnesses. Of seven or eight women called only two were present. In the Trianon appears destined for some time to come to be slaked that thirst for emotions which, during the last three years, has taken possession of the poor French nation, and which nothing seems capable of quenching for a long time.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine by court-martial was opened at a quarter-past 12 to-day in the Trianon Palace, under the presidency of General the Duc d'Aumale. The Marshal having been brought into court, the order for his trial and the names of the officers sitting as judges were read.

At the request of the President, the accused stated his Christian and surnames. The names of the witnesses were then called over.

After the names of the witnesses had been called over, the sitting was suspended for a short time. Before the reading of General Rivière's report, the President ordered that a statement of Marshal Bazaine's services since the beginning of his military career should be read, as well as the different distinctions conferred upon him, and the number of wounds he had received.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the capitulation of Metz, pursuant to which the Marshal was ordered to appear before a Court-Martial, was then read.

That report has not been published by the *Journal Officiel* with the other reports relating to the same affair.

The reading of the documents relative to the indictment of the Marshal was then continued.

Marshal Bazaine listened attentively, without exhibiting any emotion.

The Clerk subsequently read General Rivière's report. It recalls the plans of campaign proposed with the object of carrying on the war against Germany, gives a sketch of the battle of Forbach on the 6th of August, laying special stress upon the responsibility assumed by Marshal Bazine in not having gone to the assistance of General Frossard, who was attacked by superior forces. The report, in continuation, points out the responsibility of the Marshal in the events which followed his appointment to the chief command of the Army of the Rhine on the 12th of August, and partially explains the errors committed by the Marshal, who sought to escape from the control of the Emperor, though the latter still remained with the Army. It also alludes to the mistakes made by the Marshal up to the 16th of August, and maintains that he was never desirous of leaving Metz.

The sitting was then brought to an end.

The Marshal wears his uniform and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He is seated in an arm-chair, having his counsel by his side, among whom are Maitre Lachaud, and his son, and to assist them in military details Colonel Vilette, of the Staff. Of the witnesses called very few are absent. The names of Jules Favre, Regnier, and Forest Guard Scalabrino created some sensation among the public.

The reading of the document drawn up by the Committee on Capitulation was delivered with a weak voice, and was very indistinctly heard. This document is rendered nearly useless by the lengthy report of General Rivière, which concludes against the Marshal.

After the reading of the Acte d'Accusation, the Clerk of the Court read the order to institute proceedings against the Marshal, dated the 9th of May, 1872, and signed by General Cissey, the Minister of War. This order states that there are good grounds for taking proceedings against Marshal Bazaine for the capitulation of the Army and the surrender of Metz.

The reading of General Rivière's report commenced at 3 p.m., and will be continued to-morrow at noon, the Court having risen at 4-20 p.m.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The Duc d'Aumale, the President of the Court-martial, entered the hall at 20 minutes past 12, followed by the other members of the Court. He directed that Marshal Bazaine should be brought into court, and the Marshal was accordingly ushered in.

Several witnesses are as yet absent. As they belong to the annexed Provinces diplomatic measures are being taken to facilitate their attendance.

Other witnesses are likewise absent, including M. Rouher.

By direction of the President the reading of the indictment was continued, to-day's portion commencing with the heading, "The Army takes up the line de Rozerailles.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 7.

At the opening of the proceedings several questions of form respecting witnesses absent or not having put in an appearance were decided. In accordance with these decisions the written depositions of absent or deceased witnesses will be read during the trial.

With regard to General Soleille, of the Artillery, whose deposition is considered important by the defendant, and who has sent a medical certificate of illness, the President, Duc d'Aumale, decided that at the proper moment the state of that General's health would be officially ascertained.

The calling over of the names of the witnesses absent yesterday was resumed.

The Clerk afterwards resumed the reading of General Rivière's Report, which now entered upon one of the most important points of the indictment already mentioned in the portion read yesterday—viz., that Marshal Bazaine stopped his advance after the battle of Rezonville, fought on the 16th of August, alleging as a reason that he was short of ammunition and provisions. This matter is minutely examined by the Report, and General Rivière summarizes his opinion upon it as follows:—On the evening of the 16th of August the Marshal had provisions sufficient for the 17th and 18th and part of the 19th of August. Besides, there were the rest of the provision trains at hand, which could have joined him on the morning of the 17th, and there were provisions in readiness at Verdun and along the route. It would be strange that under such circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief should believe such a scarcity to exist as to compel him to retreat, and in fact he did not believe it. He admitted this in his examination, and attributed to clerical errors the assertions of his despatches on the subject of the insufficient supply of provisions. "In my idea," he said, "it was not that the provisions ran short, but that they should have been distributed in such a manner as to make each man carry two or three days' rations in his haversack, and thus relieve us of our immense train. Thus," continues General Rivière, "the question simply concerns the difficulty of distributing the provisions, but this difficulty was not insurmountable. By giving orders on the evening of the 16th inst., the convoy assembled at Ban-Saint-Martin could easily have made the 12 kilometres between Metz and the plateaux, and the distribution could have been made on the morning of the 17th."

The Report proceeds to examine the Marshal's conduct at the Battle of St. Privat, on the 18th of August. It describes the position of his army on that day, and lays stress on the capital importance of defending the ground occupied by his right wing near the village of St. Privat, to the rear of which is situated the counter-fort of St. Quentin. This position commanded the sole outlet towards the plateau of St. Quentin, and its possession was essential to enable the Marshal to resume his march northwards. These strategical considerations must have been evident to an officer of the Marshal's experience, and if nothing in his arrangements manifested the resolution to defend *a outrance* the positions occupied by his right, how can his conduct be explained except by the conclusion, at which he had already arrived, not to leave Metz?

The Report shows how the evening's attacks, which commenced at 11 a. m., continued throughout the day and increased in violence on the Marshal's right.

Three German army corps, numbering altogether 90,000 men with 280 guns, were massed against the 6th Corps, which consisted only of 26,000 men with 78 guns insufficiently served with ammunition and utterly destitute of mitrailleuses, although the ground was particularly favourable for the employment of that arm.

Marshal Canrobert's resistance was heroic and would have been effectual had the guard and the reserve artillery been sent to his aid in time. But in order to seize the favourable moment, the Commander-in-chief, who alone had the power to dispose of the Reserve should have been in a position to know how matters stood. And how could this be the case, when Marshal Bazaine only left his head-quarters about three o'clock that afternoon, and did not appear during the whole day on the battle field.

The Report establishes that the Marshal was completely and continuously informed by the Marshals and Generals in command of the progress of the enemy's attack towards the right, of the weakness of the artillery of the 6th Corps, and the scarcity of ammunition, which compelled it to slacken its fire. Marshal Canrobert only received direct from Marshal Bazaine, in answer to his pressing requests, two reserve batteries and a few caissons of ammunition. During the whole day Marshal Bazaine sent none of his Staff to obtain intelligence from the scene of action, and received unmoved the urgent demands for help sent to him from the 6th Corps. The Report quotes several telegraphic despatches of Marshal Bazaine to Marshal MacMahon and the Emperor, with the object of still further proving that he was fully informed of the progress of the battle throughout the day. At the same time it is pointed out that in those messages the Marshal mentioned nothing of the critical position of the 6th Corps, and that his last message to the Emperor, timed 7.50 P.M., is worded in such a manner as to make His Majesty believe that he had been on the field of battle all through the action. General Rivière describes the Marshal's conduct as one of culpable inactivity, and holds him responsible for the blood uselessly shed, and the defeat of the French Army, prelude to the final disaster. He contrasts the Marshal's total absence from the field during a battle of such vital importance for France with the conduct of the King of Prussia, who directed in person the attack of his army on the French position. General Rivière does not admit the validity of the excuses made by Marshal Bazaine, alleging as a reason for his immobility on the left the danger threatening that portion of his army. The left wing occupied the strongest part of the line, and was amply defended in every respect. In conclusion, General Rivière says "Marshal Bazaine abandoned Marshal Canrobert, and is personally responsible for the defeat of the 18th and its terrible consequences.

The Report proceeds to the conclusion that the Marshal had an object in view independent of the execution of his orders. This object appears all through the events from the 12th to the 18th of August. Marshal Bazaine did not wish to leave Metz. If he had, he would, on assuming command, have ordered his army to defile by the town bridges on the morning of the 13th, since the temporary bridges were covered by the Moselle. If he had wished to leave Metz he could have used the three roads available for reaching the plateau, instead of massing all his troops on the Gravelotte road alone. He would not, on the 15th of August, have disbanded his auxiliary train—a measure which cut off his supply of provisions and stopped his march. Had he wished to leave Metz he would, after provisioning early on the morning of the 17th, either have recommenced the battle or taken the road to Brie. On the contrary, his first thought is to establish himself between Vigneuilles and Lessay. Then hesitating over so evident a movement of retreat, he occupies the upper part of the Valley of Moreaux, behind which he proposes to bring the Army on the morning of the 19th. If Marshal Bazaine did not wish to leave Metz, we ask, without finding a plausible reason, why he did not avoid a useless battle on the 18th, which cost his army such heavy losses, most dangerously increased the number of wounded in Metz, and shook the *morale* of his army.

After following the operations round Metz; Battle of Borny, August 14; Rezonville, August 16; St. Privat, August 18, the report passes to another question, that of the communications with the army of Metz. On the 18th of August Major Magnan and Commissary Preval left Metz for Chalons with despatches for the Emperor. They were also instructed to give the Emperor verbally full details upon the position of affairs. When questioned in the preliminary inquiry Major Magnan said the object of the Marshal was to retreat upon Verdun, but at the time of sending him to Chalons he had not decided what route he would take. The Marshal, however, requested MM. Magnan and Preval to send towards the northern frontier towns any provision trains destined for his army that they might meet on the Ardennes line. M. Preval deposed that the Marshal mentioned Longuyon to him as the centre to which supplies should be sent. In a despatch to the Emperor, dated August 19, Marshal Bazaine says:—I still intend going northwards and making for Montmedy." The Emperor confided full instructions for Marshal Bazaine to Major Magnan, but the latter officer's depositions respecting them have been so confused that General Rivière rather looks to the measures following his mission than to his depositions to ascertain what the Emperor's instructions must have been. Major Magnan returned to Montmedy, where great preparations were being made in view of the junction of the Chalons and Metz armies. The report considers it certain that communications were exchanged between him and Marshal Bazaine, and that if the Major did not return to Metz it was because he was ordered by Bazaine not to do so. Such a course on the Marshal's part is explained on the hypothesis that he wished to be able later to allege ignorance of the instructions sent to him, and thus remain his own master. The report considers this all the more probable, because the Marshal positively denied having received the despatch of the 23rd of August; besides which, the care he afterwards took to shelter himself under the impossibility of communicating with the interior of France and the new Government clearly denotes a systematic course on the Marshal's part. The reporter says he would have hesitated in stating this hypothesis had it not been observed throughout the inquiry that Marshal Bazaine had evidently habitually sought to furnish himself with pretexts to escape the responsibilities of his position.

During the reading of the above the members of the Court followed the Report on large maps distributed to them. Marshal Bazaine remained always impassive. Little interest was manifested in the Report until the clerk reached the passage in which it mentions that several despatches addressed by Marshal Bazaine to Marshal MacMahon were intercepted by Colonel Stoffel, Director of the Intelligence Department on Marshal MacMahon's Staff. This passage produced a great impression on the Judges, who took notes, and upon the auditory.

The sitting was here suspended for a quarter of an hour.

Relative to the delivery of despatches destined for the Emperor and Marshal MacMahon, the Report states that they were always delivered or transmitted by two Inspectors of Police to Colonel Stoffel, and never to Marshal MacMahon or the Emperor direct. These Inspectors were obtained on the 18th of August from M. Pietri by Colonel Stoffel, who on the 20th of August ordered them to get to Marshal Bazaine and receive any despatches he might have to send. He further requested them to address to him personally all the information they obtained. The two Inspectors reached Longwy at the same time as Guyard, another police officer, coming from Thionville, bearer of four despatches dated the 20th. They received these despatches from him, and sent copies of them to Colonel Stoffel, who then ordered them to return to the Army. They rejoined the Army on the 26th of August at Rethel, and then delivered the original despatches to the Colonel. The Report continues—"There is overwhelming proof that Colonel Stoffel intercepted the despatch addressed to the Marshal. Is it possible that he should have presumed to do that on his own authority? This cannot be admitted. Evidently he received orders to that effect. From whom?" This question the Report does not answer, but proceeds to say:—"However this may be, Colonel Stoffel, in becoming an accomplice in deceiving Marshal MacMahon, his own chief, committed an unheard-of act. This fact may invest the proceeding with considerable importance, for it will certainly be adduced as a ground of exculpation for Marshal Bazaine as regard his share of responsibility for the catastrophe of Sedan. Although the Marshal had no complicity in the manœuvre which intercepted his despatch of the 20th of August to Marshal MacMahon, he is still accused of keeping silence in his despatches of the same day to the Emperor and the Minister of War upon the essential point that later advice would be given to announce the movement of the Army of Metz.

The report proceeds to say that although the suppression of Marshal Bazaine's despatch of the 20th only spared Marshal MacMahon fresh cause of hesitation, it cannot relieve Marshal Bazaine of his primary responsibility for the catastrophe of Sedan. The report then calls attention to the announcement made by the Marshal to the Government that he intended to make sorties, his reiterated complaints of the paucity of provisions all tending to cause fresh efforts to be made to come to his aid. As these efforts terminated by a catastrophe, the report considers the Marshal fully responsible for the same in not having contradicted his first assertions, as well as by his subsequent conduct when being made aware of the intentions of Marshal MacMahon, he did not attempt any movement to diminish the danger which Marshal MacMahon bravely encountered to come to the assistance of the Commander-in-Chief. The report then goes on to state that numerous emissaries had been sent to Metz to inform the Marshal of the situation, some by the Empress and some by the Minister of War.

One arrived in Metz on the 23rd. He was the bearer of a despatch which was handed by Colonel Lewal to Marshal Bazaine, and which the latter read in his presence, indicating an advance of Marshal MacMahon in the direction of Metz. The Marshal denies having received any such despatch on the 23rd, but says he received it on the 29th, declaring, at the same time, that even if it had come to hand earlier, as it had not been sent by Marshal MacMahon himself, he could not consider it as emanating from sufficient authority to induce him to undertake any movement with his army, especially as it was being reorganized after having suffered heavy losses, and he was not positively acquainted with Marshal MacMahon's movements. This declaration the report regards as a kind of avowal. General Rivière further says the Marshal, feeling that his conduct in remaining inactive must subsequently be censured, tries to cast the responsibility for it upon the other commanders. Instead of making all possible efforts to effect a junction with Marshal MacMahon in the direction of Montmedy, which he had always announced to be his intention, and which had been agreed upon by the Council of Regency, the Marshal went in the opposite direction and ordered his troops to the right bank of the river, thus limiting his assistance to a mere demonstration. He resolved not to leave the entrenched camp of Metz, under the protection of which he intended to await the conclusion of the military and political crisis which was preparing. General Rivière alludes at length to the conference held at Grimont Castle, at which all the principal officers were present, when the Marshal maintained profound silence with regard to the movements of Marshal MacMahon in the direction of Metz, a fact which is asserted by the officers present at the meeting. The Marshal told them there was only ammunition for a single battle, which was entirely false, as it has been shown that at that time the ammunition department had been entirely reorganized, and finally he succeeded in obtaining a declaration by virtue of which the army was to remain in Metz. The Marshal explains his conduct by declaring that in so doing 200,000 men of the enemy's forces were forced to remain near Metz; but this theory cannot be accepted—in fact, at the time when the Marshal wrote to the Minister of War that it was impossible to leave Metz, the troops might have cut their way through with great facility, and Marshal Bazaine himself, on the 26th of August, telegraphed to Marshal MacMahon that "he is surrounded, but that he can cut through, and is awaiting him."

Such contradictions, adds the Report, need no comment. However, on the 31st of August, acting upon the advice of Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Bazaine made another demonstration, but from the arrangements he made he must have been fully aware that it could not be successful.

The Report sums up as follows:—

"Such was Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the period of active operations. The thought of protecting his army against disorders which were inevitable dictated his resolutions. These selfish anxieties likewise weighed upon his mind during the siege.

"A new Government sprang up. Against all expectations, Paris determined to hold out and measures were being taken to organize the national defence. In view of a resistance, the duration of which would certainly exceed that of the provisions, the Marshal was about to try to precipitate the *dénouement* of the situation, not by fighting, but by entering into negotiation with the enemy. How did he succeed in this path, which was not that of duty to his lieutenants and his brave army, whose loyalty could only believe in such plots when the day of disaster came? This is what remains for us to show."

The Clerk of the Court then proceeded to read the second part of the Report, which embraces the period of the investment of Metz up till the 7th of October.

From the 1st of September the Marshal abandoned all important operations. The fate of the army was henceforth bound up with that of Metz. The report then examines the state of the fortifications, but shows that the presence of Marshal Bazaine's army altogether changed the state of affairs with regard to the fortress, especially as great negligence was shown in the management of the provisions, and as the useless mouths were not sent out of the lines. The Report states that when Marshal Bazaine assumed the chief command on the 12th of August, there were provisions in the city for 50 days, and it was estimated that the provisions of the army might last from 23 to 28 days for 200,000 soldiers. However, no attempt was made to obtain fresh supplies, or when any was made it was too late, though it would have been easy to get provisions for another month, which, if economically distributed, might have lasted double that time.

General Rivière then dwells on the events which followed the catastrophe of Sedan, which, though known to the Marshal on the 6th of September, was only communicated to the officers on the 12th at a meeting which was held at his head-quarters. At that meeting he sketched out the attitude which he intended to assume, declaring that they would confine their operations to small demonstrations, in order to keep the enemy on the alert, so as to await the orders of the Government.

The Report then details the information furnished to Marshal Bazaine by M. Debains, which gave a correct statement of the bad state of affairs in France, and of the unity and resolution of the Germans. This document was communicated by Marshal Bazaine to the officers, though the military regulations required him to keep such information secret. The commanding officers, indeed, protested against the communication being made, and it was consequently only made known to the commandants of Corps, and the report regards this affair as the first step taken by the Marshal to create anxiety and discouragement in the army. Marshal Bazaine, not satisfied with transmitting alarming news to the commanders, propagated it himself. He announced the capitulation of Strasburg, and on the same day, the 13th of September, while on a visit to the outposts, he took an officer whom he had never seen before into his confidence, and told him the game was up, and that peace ought to be concluded so as to reorganize and commence again in two years. He also told him that the artillery used at Strasburg was on its way to Metz and would make of the town a perfect necropolis.

The report then proceeds to allude to the opening of negotiations with Prince Frederick Charles, and dwells upon the fact that it was from the enemy that Marshal Bazaine sought information.

The concluding sentence of the Prince's first answer was:—

"Moreover, your Excellency will find me ready and authorized to make you all the communications you may desire."

The Report then mentions the interviews between M. Regnier and Marshal Bazaine, which resulted in the departure of General Bourbaki for London. It comments upon the fact that the Marshal indiscreetly, on the 23rd of September, made known to an entire stranger, who was certainly in relations with the enemy, the secret of the date upon which his army would exhaust its provisions, and the information that he would be willing to capitulate on condition of leaving Metz with the honours of war. On the 29th of September Marshal Bazaine himself offered to the enemy to capitulate, though there were still provisions and ammunition in Metz, and no real effort had been made for nearly a month to cut through the enemy's lines.

The Marshal thus by implication avowed his powerlessness to leave the town arms in hand. Such conduct after such inaction is unprecedented in military history. His failure to harass the enemy with a view of making a rapid centralized attack, which would enable him to cut the enemy's lines and reach the interior of France by way of the Vosges, constitutes an overwhelming charge. He was fatally conducting his army to capitulation.

The sitting was suspended for a short time during the reading of the above, and was resumed at 2.45 a. m.

The passages of the report relating to the Regnier incident and the departure of General Bourbaki aroused great attention. M. Daumas, a Councillor of the Court of Appeal, was present at the sitting, in order to assist the Duc d'Aumale should any unexpected difficulty arise.

The Court will resume its sitting to-morrow.

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And of all he principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1873-74.

ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., *Chairman.*
FREDERICK W. HOLDERS, Esq. | WILLIAM MACLAUGHLIN, Esq.
JOHN JOCKS, Esq. | WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq.
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq. | LUDWIG WEISE, Esq.
EMILE LAVITA, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.
Secretary—WM. CHARLES MULLINS.
LONDON BANKERS. { Ta Bank of England. The City Bank.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.
AKYAB. | HONGKONG.
RANGOON. | MANILLA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALCUTTA AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, up to Rupees [illegible]

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rumpart Row, W

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. ...4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS